

Pussyfoot—England's Best Known American

THEY mobbed him—and now they want to banquet him. They hated him, hooted him, and finally injured him severely with sticks and stones—now they admire him and give him the highest tribute a Britain can think of, "a game sport."

When William E. Johnson left the United States early this year and went to England to take charge of the prohibition campaign there, British brewers gathered tens of thousands of pounds to fight him, and the British public cordially execrated him for his interference with their "rights." Johnson said: "You have done a good deal for us. Your navy kept us safe for several years. Now we of the United States want to do something for you—we want to help you get rid of the curse of liquor."

Students stormed a hall one night several weeks ago, mobbed him, carried him off, and left him in such



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shape that he needed hospital attention. But he showed himself so much of a man in their hands that before he left the hospital the students sent a delegation asking for the honor of banqueting him. Since that time, Johnson's campaign has gone on swimmingly. St. Pauls and Westminster Abbey have been opened for prohibition meetings for the first time in history. Thoughtful elements of the British people are ranging to his side. And though brewers and distillers rage, the idea of prohibition is making strong headway, especially in Scotland—which has long been considered the last country in the world that would go dry—and the British people are losing their resentment.

Johnson was once a western newspaper man; then he helped enforce the liquor laws in Indian Territory. He is the author of a dozen scientific works on the subject and a member of many learned societies. His work abroad is now the principal part of the "Make the World Dry" movement.

Wheels and Dust

WE ARE glad that words have no bodies to suffer, for some of them would be worked to death indeed. One word that is used again and again in America is "Bolshevism." Really, this word has no right to be dragged from its Russian home to make a wood alcohol holiday in this country. The word belongs to a little Russian party which professed extreme principles.

Yet every now and then some American city discovers "Bolshevism" in its midst. The discovery consists in a few foreign radicals who read foreign papers and think alien thoughts. They form no party in America. They have no plan for this nation, as the Russian radicals had for the Russian nation. And doubtless most of these, even if they call themselves "Bolsheviks," would be repudiated by the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd.

It is true that some trouble may be caused in this country by foreign agents. It is true that trouble may be caused in this country by unbalanced Americans. But a few deportable aliens and a few ill-informed American youths mouthing a foreign radicalism do not constitute an American political and social movement.

There are definite and powerful political and social movements in the United States. But these are American movements, not Russian or German or Italian or Abyssinian. They can be called by definite American names. The deportable alien, imagining that he has had any share in this stir, is like the fly in the fable riding on the edge of the chariot wheel and exclaiming, "What a dust I raise!" And any timid American, who fears that any foreign importation or any imitation of a foreign movement will have a serious effect on American life, would be like a second fly who took the first fly at his own valuation, and said, "What a significant social force you are!"

Preparation

IF THERE exists a measurable sentiment insisting that we prepare for war, and if there exists also a measurable sentiment that we devote our preparations to peace, why not solve the seeming riddle by adopting a program of preparedness that will be a preparation both for peace and war?

The greatest preparation any youth can contribute to his country's service, in peace or war, is a fit body. Ask the men who went through any of the great cantonments what proportion of their training period was devoted to physical preparation.

It doesn't take a man a lifetime to learn to fire a machine gun, and even the most ardent militarist will find only a limited number of his days available for the exercise of that accomplishment. A man can't convert his body from a waste-pipe to an engine of energy overnight, and he can use such an engine every day of his life, in peace no less than war.

What the youth of this country needs is not pretty formations and squad drill and rifle practice; experience has proved it doesn't take half so long to make a soldier as was supposed. What takes the time is making men. Therefore the preparedness for us to aim at is physical preparedness; clean bodies, enduring engines, capable frames, reliable energy. You can buy a rifle for a few dollars, but the treasury is scarcely big enough to buy clear eyes to shoot it straight.

Forget the uniform, until need arises for it. They may not say the United States has the largest standing army in the world, but if they say the United States has the finest trained nation of athletes in the world, everyone is going to think twice before throwing any stones in this direction.

Healthy homes, open windows, gymnasiums, swimming pools, good walks, careful diet, plain living, those are the ingredients for the red-blooded hundred-percent efficient, the man who brings home the victory not only in the day of war, but in the 364 days of peace. That's the sort of preparedness for America.

Balancing the Earth

EVERY now and then some great city is stirred or amused or angered by a union of housemaids, a federation of domestic servants. They come forward with a series of demands. The most recent union of this kind declared for set meal times for the family, set periods for the meals and leisure of each servant, two weeks of vacation, a maximum 12 hour or 10 hour day including a certain number of hours off duty.

Housewives all over the country have been pronouncing some union demands as "unreasonable." They maintain that domestic servants are different from machinists and mechanics, and cannot expect the same even regulation of all their affairs.

Perhaps it is because domestic servants have been regarded as "different," that the demands now made are hard for housewives to meet. There is no doubt the old-time house servant had a lonely life in the ordinary home. Certain conditions which originated when housework or school teaching were about the only occupations for women, were continued after every door from automobiling to aviation was open to every human being. And one occupation after another lured away all the Bridgets and Bettys.

There came a time when the cry of "Girl Wanted" was heard a score of times as often as the plea of "Situation Wanted—Female." And then came an effort at unionism, and union demands, and the cry of "unreasonableness."

Perhaps the demands in many cases are unreasonable, and would make real housework impracticable. But we must expect a certain amount of unreasonableness, after so many unreasonable things have existed in the past. Human society was intended to balance. When the see-saw is held down at one end for a time, it rocks to the other and rocks back and forth before it comes back to balance. That is what is now going on in many parts of the world. In a short time, after many of us have become a little dizzy with the rocking, we shall all see each other again on a clear level.

Autocracy in little things and big has thrown the world out of balance, and by a little unreasonableness on the other side the fates are balancing the earth.

Here is a Perfect Chinese Baby

ONE of the surprises which greeted health workers from the western world was the perfection of babyhood among the Chinese. When the Y. W. C. A. opened its baby prize contest in Peking, the rush of prize-winners was so great that the judges were in a quandary. At last they decided on the lad shown in the photograph—Harry Ping-Yang. The balance was so even between a large group of superlative youngsters, that days elapsed before the judges could render a decision.

And these are not the babies of the rich and favored, but of the common people. The Oriental mother, especially of China, Korea and Japan, is very careful of the cleanliness of her babe, bathing it with a regularity that does not always obtain in the United States, even after early infancy has passed.

Moreover, the treatment accorded the Oriental babe in other respects tends toward healthfulness. There



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is no dandling nor joggling nor rocking. Here in America children have to be swung and sung to sleep, their nerves overcome by rhythmic movements and rhythmic, hypnotic sounds. But none of this in Japan and China. Babies are regularly fed, and when their sleeping time comes they are simply laid upon their beds and left. Hence the imperturbability of Oriental nerves. The treatment accorded them is exactly that which nurses in children's hospitals endeavor to teach young mothers—but which the traditions of the cradle, the rocker and the slumber song soon overcome.

Facts like these throw a sidelight upon the constantly increasing question as to the future of the Oriental. They are the as yet unspoiled people. The Chinese, in particular, representing one-quarter of the human race, have continued to exist under conditions which would have destroyed many peoples, and their long innocuous past is thought by some to portend an active, masterful future.

The German Commissioner at the Peace Conference has refused to pledge that his country will continue to carry out the terms of the peace settlement. Hence alarm at Paris.

The new German Minister of Public Education announces that "Hate" is no longer part of the training given the German child.

One hundred thousand Jews marched in Chicago as a protest against the bloody pogroms in Poland and Ukraine.

World News

The Dearborn Independent has correspondents in France, Belgium, England, Ireland, Switzerland, Australia, Canada and Alaska.

These writers have been picked for The Dearborn Independent staff not only because they are closely in touch with affairs in their respective countries, but because they have the ability to state facts in a clear, concise manner which permits of no misunderstanding.

The American has become a world citizen in the last few years. His interests are no longer confined entirely to his own country. He must have the news of the world—and it must be ACCURATELY TOLD.

The Dearborn Independent foresaw this need and prepared to meet it. It is in a splendid position to give the public the truth about what goes on in other countries.

In the effort to present the most important world facts, however, the news of our own country has by no means been overlooked. Staff writers in Washington and New York cover these news centers of the nation for Dearborn Independent readers and special correspondents are being acquired in all of the principal cities.

If you want the facts—on both sides of the big questions of the day—you need this magazine.

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